R H Womble

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, FEB. 27, 1864. NO. 93.

BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The [illegible] the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Mississippi.—Desperate Fighting.

[illegible], Feb. 26.—Later intelligence from Mississippi says that Gen. Forrest's loss during the recent engagement near Okalona did not exceed 2,000 while the enemy's is estimated at 6,000.

STILL LATER.—The enemy formed their lines and made a desperate stand. He made three desperate [illegible] charges on horseback; in each of which they were driven back with great slaughter. Many who passed through our lines were captured. The road is lined with soldier's stores thrown away, and dead horses and Yankees. The next morning Gen. Forrest's command was too tired to continue the pursuit.

Gen. Chalmers, with six or seven hundred State troops arrived and went in pursuit. Many of the enemy's wounded fell into our hands. Among our wounded is Col Barton, of [illegible] Brigade, severely in the breast. [illegible] captured many prisoners [illegible] and 3,000 [illegible] pursuing the [illegible] about Pontotoc. Gen. Forrest had two horses killed under him. He killed two Yankees with his own [illegible] [illegible] as many officers as men killed. Sherman's advance has reached Pearl river.

Later From the North and Europe

RICHMOND, Feb 26—Flag of truce boat arrived at City Point yesterday, bringing United States papers of the 24th.

Dispatches from the Southwest give fabulous reports of the success of Sherman and [illegible]'s expedition.

The fight in Florida is also represented as a complete [illegible].

A [illegible] of Dick Taylor, near Natchez, Miss., is also claimed.

Gold steady on the 1st at 159½.

The Africa arrived at Halifax on the 7th.

An appeal of the *Alexandra* case will probably be taken before the House of Lords.

Fighting had been going on in Denmark, but no details published.

The Danes had evacuated Schleswig.

In the House of Lords Earl Derby characterizes the foreign policy as humiliating to England, and repudiated the idea of British responsibility to the United States for depredations of the *Alabama*.

Russell said that England had not given the slightest promise of assistance to Denmark.

Liverpool cotton market firmer.

From Charleston, Florida, &c.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 26.—One hundred and twenty shells were fired at the city to-day. An official dispatch from Gen. Finnegan, dated Sandersville, via Tallahassee, 2[illegible]th, says my advance forces occupy Baldwin's. My main forces will reach there this afternoon. The enemy have retreated to Jacksonville.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Feb. 26.—At auction sale to-day bonds and stocks declined at an average of 7 per cent. Sterling exchange and gold also lower. Confederate eights, due '74 and '79, brought 124 to 125½; 15,000,000 loan coupon 175. Sugar and tobacco have declined about one dollar per pound to-day. Prices have a downward tendency. Six millions dollars were funded at the Treasury yesterday.

A MIRAGE IN CHARLESTON BAY.—A correspondent of the *Mississippian*, writing from Charleston, under date of the 16th, thus describes a rare spectacle:

This morning a beautiful phenomenon, and one of rare occurrence, was to be seen on the bay, which presented the appearance of a boundless ocean, with the waves dancing and sparkling in the sunshine as far as the eye could reach. Not a cloud was to be seen above this vast extent of water; the blue sky, terminating in a beautifully defined border, the line of which was accurately developed, alone bounded the distant view; and so complete was the optical illusion that it was impossible, for some length of time, to imagine anything else than the sea itself had, by some unaccountable means, actually risen above its natural level, overflowed the islands and covered the hills. Nothing could exceed the effect of this beautiful mirage, which lasted for some time; and then, as if by magic, the volume of misty vapors in a mass rolled itself up and floated away in thin and fleecy clouds.

PUTTING THEM IN.—There seems to be but little show for the principals of Substitutes in Virginia.—The following from the *Sentinel* shows what disposition they make of them:

The Substitute Question.—The case of Josiah Blackburn, who had furnished a substitute for the war, came up on a writ of *habeas corpus* for decision before Judge Halyburton's Court on Tuesday last. It was decided by the Court that the recent law of Congress, placing this class of persons in the service, was constitutional, and the men liable to service, notwithstanding they may have been exempted for the war. The Judge denied that the Government had the power to make a contract which would alienate her right to the services of every man capable of bearing arms, and that if such contract was made, it was null and void, and there was nothing in the Constitution to restrain Congress from disregarding such contract, whenever the exigencies of the service might require the services of all men capable of bearing arms. The case was elaborately argued by Messrs. Davis and Orvis for the petitioner, the Government not being represented. Upon the rendition of this decision the petitioner, Blackburn, was remanded to Camp Lee.

TO THE MAGISTRATES OF WAKE COUNTY.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUESTED TO MEET A the Court House in Raleigh on Saturday next, the 27th, to more fully consider and arrange the Finances of the County.

By order of the Court.
J. J. FERRELL, Clerk.
Feb 22-6t

$50 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM the subscriber in Alamance county, upon the 11th of February, a negro boy named RUFF. Said boy is about 23 or 24 years old, black complexion, 5 feet 8 inches high and weighs 180 or 190 pounds. The end of the little finger of his left hand injured, being permanently crooked. He has two suits of clothes, one gray homespun coat, and the other darker. His shoes are newly bottomed. My impression is that he is making his way to the enemy. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me or confinement in jail so that I can get him.

SAM'L. H. TURRENTINE,
Saxapahaw, N. C.
Feb. 23, 1864
Feb 25-3t*

☞ Observer copy 4 times and send bill to Mr. T.

DARING ROBBERY.—We find the following in the news columns of the Memphis *Bulletin*:

A Cairo telegram states that the most daring scheme of villainy ever perpetrated on the cars, was committed between this city and Centralia, night before last. The particulars are as follows: A large number of troops were en route from Camp Yates to Vicksburg. They were known to have a considerable amount of money on their persons; and it appears that three men who had enlisted and started with the rest conceived the design of robbing their comrades.

To accomplish this they procured a quantity of whiskey, which they drugged and placed in bottles and canteens. After the train had left Centralia these men entered one of the cars, which was filled with soldiers, and distributed liquor. The night being cold, the soldiers drank freely. It was but a short time until every one of them, including the guards, fell into a state of profound stupor. The villains then extinguished the lights, and proceeded to rob their victims of all the money and valuables.

They took $150 in money, and a gold watch and a revolver from one man, who died from the effects of the drug taken in the liquor. About $900 were taken from soldiers, who awoke from unconsciousness to find they had been robbed.

The scoundrels who committed the robbery got off the train immediately after, somewhere between Cairo and Centralia.

"Why is it," asked a Yankee of a Rebel, "that you Rebels are always fighting for Liberty, while we Federals only fight for honor?"

"I suppose," said the Rebel, "that each are fighting for what they most lack."

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, Feb 27.

	$25@30
APPLES—Green	$25
Dried	$5 00
BACON—Hog round	$1 25
BEEF	$3
BEESWAX	$30
BEANS	$5 00
BUTTER	$5
CANDLES—Tallow	$4
" Wax—By the box	$6
" Adamantine	None.
" Sperm	$100
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce	$3 00
CHICKENS	$12@16
COFFEE	$3
DUCKS	$2 50
EGGS	$200
FLOUR—	$9@12
FODDER—per hundred	$5
FEATHERS	$8
FLAXSEED	$3
GEESE	$5
HIDES—Dry	$2 00
" Green	$10
HAY—Per hundred	$3 00
LARD	$15@20
MOLASSES	$25
MEAL—	$2 50
NAILS—Scarce	$10
OATS—Per hundred	$8 bu
" Cleaned	$300 per hundred.
PORK	$12
POTATOES—Sweet	$12
Irish	$20
PEAS—Ground	$18
" Stock	$22
" White Table	15c
RAGS	40c
RICE	$10
RYE	$25 00
SALT—	$10
SUGAR—Brown	$10
" Coffee	None.
" Loaf	$3 50
TALLOW	$15
WHEAT	

WILMINGTON MARKET.

February 24, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—The market continues to be poorly supplied, and prices rule high. We quote on hoof at $1 50, to $1 60 per lb. for net meat.

BEESWAX—Sells from carts at $3 per lb.

BACON—Scarcely any coming in, and none on market. We quote from carts at $3 50 to $4 00 per lb. for hog round.

BUTTER—Sells at $6 per lb.

CORN—Very little on market. We quote at $15 to $16 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Sells from the granaries in the small way at $15 per bushel.

COTTON—Sells at $1 60 to $1 70 cents per lb.

EGGS—Sell from carts at $2 25 to $2 50 per dozen.

FLOUR—Scarcely any coming in, and the market is nearly bare; with a fair demand. We quote small sales at $170 to $175 per bbl for superfine and family.

HIDES—Green, $1 75 to $2 00, and dry $4 25 per lb.

LEATHER—Sole, $13 to $13 50, and Upper, $13 50 to 14 per lb.

LARD—Sells by the bbl at $3 75 per lb.

MOLASSES—Retails at $18 to $20 per gallon.

NAILS—By the keg, $2 to $2 25 per lb.

POULTRY—Chickens, $3 00 to $4 50.

POTATOES—Sweet, $12 to $14, and Irish, $18 to $20 per bushel.

PORK—A few small lots of fresh have been brought in and sold from carts at $2 50 per lb.

PEA NUTS—$20 to $22 per bushel.

RICE—Clean, 70 cents per lb by the cask.

SALT—The market has ruled very dull for the past week, and only retail sales have been made. We quote Sound made at $22 to $25 per bushel.

SUGAR—By the bbl $3 50 to $4 per lb.

SHEETING—Fayetteville factory, $4 00 to $4 25 per yard by the bale.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—$5 per gallon.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

TUESDAY, February 23.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily, and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON	$3 00
BEEF, retail	$1 25
BEESWAX	$2 75
BUTTER	$4@5 00
CORN	$17
COTTON	$1@1 35
COTTON YARNS	$20@37 00
COFFEE	$12@15 00
EGGS	$1 75@2 00
FLOUR	$150@165
IRON, Swede	$3@4 00
LEATHER	$15@20 00
LARD	$2 25@2 50
NAILS	$3 50
PORK	$2 50
PEAS	$17
RYE	$17
SUGAR	$6 00
SPIRITS TURPENTINE	$2@2 50
SHEETING, 4-4	$1 40@4 00
SALT	$25 00
TALLOW	$3 50

NORTH-CAROLINA, PITT COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term 1864. Alley King and others vs. John King, Executor of Samuel Vines, Sr. and others.—Petition for account and settlement.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Jesse Taylor and wife Betsy, Jacob Horn and wife Polly, Sam'l Vines, W. R. Horn, Benj. Debose and wife Sarah, against Jacob Horn as guardian to Samuel Horn, an infant, defendants in this case are non residents of this State; it is ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks in the North-Carolina *Standard*, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition to appear and answer, &c., at the next term of this Court, or judgment *pro confesso* will be granted against them.

G. A. D[illegible], c. c.

Feb. 23, 1864.

ANGEL MUSIC.

When the twilight weeps 'neath the azure veil,
And the sweet flowers sigh as the day grows pale,
Then an angel cometh on her silver wings,
And a golden harp in her hand she brings,
Soft, sweet and low,
Rich numbers flow,
And I hush my breath while the angel sings!

O! the love rays fall from her dew filled eye,
Like the soft star-beams from a twilight sky,
And she fans my brow with her fragrant wings,
While she gently strikes on the golden strings!
Soft, sweet and low,
Rich numbers flow,
And I weep for joy while the angels sings!

Like the soft South wind, when he wooes the flowers,
Like the glad bird's note in his love-wreath'd bowers,
Like the thrilling sigh of the wind's harp-strings,
Are the rapture-tones that the angel sings!
Soft, sweet and low,
Glad breathings flow,
And I dream of love while the angel sings!

Like the plaintive voice of the moaning pine,
Like the wild, wild wail of the heaving brine,
Like the groans that sweep on the night wind's wings,
Is the strange, sad songs that the angel sings!
Dark, deep and low,
Sad moaning flow,
And I weep o'er the lost while the angel sings!

Then a lofty strain on the rich harp swells,
And the soul of bliss in its music dwells;
And the tide of Song o'er the glowing strings
Flows fresh and free from the Eden springs!
Soft, sweet and low,
Rich breathings flow,
And I dream of Heaven while the angel sings!

"THOSE THAT RETURN NOT."

When peace, with her banners that float in the sun,
Proclaims that the struggle is over and won,
How pure is the happiness filling the breast,
Of the soldier who returns to his homestead for rest;
How stately the welcome the nation delights
To offer the heroes of numberless fights,
And the Leader who guided her armies to fame,
Till his glory and hers are but one and the same;
But the heart's adoration shall still be for those
Who know naught of the triumph that blesses the close;
Who from the dark battle-field never returned,
To hear the warm praises so gallantly earned;
To see the proud tears on the delicate cheek,
While loving lips quiver that welcomes would speak.
Ah, desolate hearthstones! where no more shall stand
The young and the brave who have rescued their land
For the living the plaudits! for them the heart thrill
Of a love death has hallowed, and never can chill.

SONNET—THE SHIP OF STATE.

Here lie the peril and necessity
That need a race of giants—a great realm,
With not one noble leader at the helm;
And the great Ship of State, still driving nigh,
'Midst breakers, on a lee—shored—to the rocks,
With ever and anon some terrible shocks—
The crew aghast, and fear in every eye.
Yet is the gracious Providence still nigh;
And if our cause be just, our hearts be true,
We shall save goodly ship and gallant crew,
Nor suffer shipwreck of our Liberty!
It needs that as a people we arise,
With solemn purpose that even Fate defies,
And brave all perils with unblenching eye!

$250 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER AT GRAham, N. C., on the 1st inst., my negro man LOUIS. He is black, thirty-five years of age, about five feet eight inches high, has thick lips, and is inclined to be bald, has lost one of his front teeth and another leans outward. No doubt he will endeavor to reach Newbern, where he was raised. The above reward of two hundred and fifty dollars, will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I can get him.

W. W. CLARK,
Graham, N. C.
Feb 10-tf

$50 REWARD—RANAWAY, LOST OR STOLEN.

MY SMALL NEGRO BOY, SAM, DISAPPEARED from my residence in this city on Monday, the 11th of January, and has not been heard of since. He is thin, black and has a very intelligent face. Aged 11 years.—Wore a striped cap, dark woolen jacket and white pantaloons. The above reward is offered for his recovery.

H. R. BRYAN.
Jan 26-tf

$2,000 REWARD.

ON THE 20TH OF JULY LAST THE FOLLOWING bonds were stolen from my safe by the 3d New York Cavalry: Numbers 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, for one thousand dollars each, all dated the 1st of Jan., 1863, and all payable in Raleigh, North Carolina. I will pay two thousand dollars for the recovery of these bonds.

W. W. PARKER,
Rocky Mount, N. C.
Feb 24-10t*

DESERTED,

FROM THE STATE SALT WORKS, ON THE 12TH instant, ROBERT BUTLER of Randolph County, N. C., aged thirty-one years—also J. C. BRANSON of Randolph County, aged 29 years. A reward of thirty dollars each, will be paid for their delivery to the undersigned or to any Confederate Enrolling Officer of the State.

D. G. WORTH,
State Salt Commissioner, Wilmington, N. C.,
Feb 26-4t

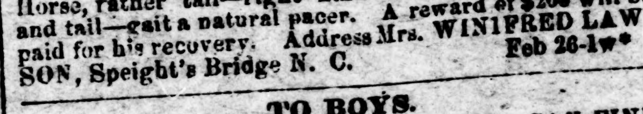
HORSE THIEF.

STOLEN FROM THE STABLES OF THE SUBscriber on Friday night the 11th inst., a dark Bay Horse, rather tall—right hind foot white, heavy mane and tail—gait a natural pacer. A reward of $200 will be paid for his recovery. Address Mrs. WINIFRED LAWSON, Speight's Bridge N. C.
Feb 26-1w*

TO BOYS.

ONE OR TWO GOOD WHITE BOYS CAN FIND profitable employment by immediate application at the Progress Office.
Feb 26-tf

ANNUAL MEETING.



THE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Chatham Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, in the city of Raleigh, on Thursday, the 3rd day of March, 1864

W. W. VASS,
Secretary.
Feb 23-3tawtd

NOTICE.—WE HAVE ON HAND, AT OUR factory, in Thomasville, N. C., one hundred and twenty-five boxes of medium grade tobacco, well put up, which we will sell very cheap for the cash.

J. K. & M. H. PINNIX.
Feb 25-2w
Feb. 23, 1864.

A TRADE TO SUIT.—I WISH TO BUY A good farm, and prefer the Eastern part of the State, provided the tract can be examined. I will purchase in any healthy locality. The land must be good. I will pay one-third or one-half in provisions and the balance in cash. Persons wishing to make such a trade will describe the land, give the price, and address me at St. Lawrence, Chatham county.

G. PAGE.
Feb 25-10*
Feb. 15, 1864.

IRON FOR BACON.—I HAVE GENUINE Swedes iron that I will exchange with farmers for good sound dry bacon pound for pound. It is in whole bars of 150 to 175 lbs. each and no fixtures for cutting. Those who don't want a whole bar had better club with their neighbors. Store open on Friday of each week.

W. H. AVERA,
Smithfield, N. C.
Feb 25-3t*
Feb. 22, 1864.

NOTICE.—I WILL SELL AT THE COURT House door in the town of Pittsboro', a likely negro man aged 26, for cash, on Wednesday, [illegible] day of March next.

JOHN MANNING, Jr., Ag't.
Feb. 23, 1864.

PROGRESS ALMANAC FOR 1864.

	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
JAN'Y.						1	2
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	31						
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	28	29					
MARCH.			1	2	3	4	5
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	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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	31						
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SEPT'R.					1	2	3
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OCT'R.							1
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	30	31					
NOV'R.			1	2	3	4	5
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	27	28	29	30			
DEC'R.					1	2	3
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	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FARM ON FRENCH BROAD, N. C.

ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED farms on the above river is offered for sale. It contains from sixty to seventy acres of rich bottom land ready for cultivation, a portion of which is capable of producing from ninety to one hundred bushels of corn to the acre. Seventy acres of well timbered high land. The dwelling, a Gothic cottage, is on a bluff sixty feet above the river, commanding a view of the same, the near and distant mountains, and also, of some of the best cultivated farms in western Carolina. It contains seven rooms, each with a fire place, three dressing rooms, pantry and store room. The kitchen is attached to the cottage. A servants house with four rooms, all with fire places, smoke house and other buildings. Near the dwelling is one of the finest and coldest springs in the mountains, a quarry of excellent rock, and some choice young fruit trees. The church (Episcopal) is within half a mile, and Dunn's Rock Hotel one mile and a half. The location is in the centre of a large and respectable neighborhood. Apply to the Post Master at Dunn's Rock, Transylvania county, N. C.

Feb 25-3t*

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE A SPLENDID BRICK DWELLing House and a 2 acre Lot and out buildings

—ALSO—

three-fourths of a Store, all in the town of Murfreesboro, N. C., and 100 acres of land about 1 mile from town. Two Plantations in Bertie county, situated on Cashie river, one containing 800 acres, the other 1,000 acres, with a Fishery one mile from the landing on the plantation, and may really turn out one of the best in the State. There is upon both farms good dwellings and all necessary out houses, apple and peach orchards. All these lands are well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, corn and peas.

—ALSO—

one tract of land in Stanly county, N. C., adjoining Cabarrus county, 12 miles from Concord Depot, 8 miles from Rockey river and 2 miles from Barrier's Mills, containing 1,200 acres. The land is nearly all level. It is said there is plenty lime stone. This is a splendid farm for wheat, tobacco, corn, &c., &c. This is a rare opportunity for investment and seldom offered. Apply to

P. HENNEBERRY,
Windsor, N. C.
Feb 3-1m

Standard and Petersburg Express copy 30 times.

FOR SALE,

A FEW BARRELS FIRST-RATE OLD RYE WHISkey; also, several barrels Brandy. Apply to

J. P. PRAIRIE & CO.,
Corner Harget and Wilmington sts.
Jan 13-tf

ATTENTION! CAPITALISTS!!

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT OF capital in an Iron Company is now open and may be embraced on application to the undersigned. Such exemptions and privileges have been obtained from the Secretary of War as insures the prompt and successful prosecution of the enterprise.

Application must be made forthwith, when more full particulars will be given.

Ten men needed with $100,000 each, and they are wanted immediately.

W. J. HAWKINS,
Pres't R. & G. R. R. Co.
Feb 26-1w

Wilmington Journal, Charleston Mercury, Petersburg Express, Richmond Dispatch, Fayetteville Observer and Lynchburg Republican copy one week and forward bills.

TEA SEED, FROM THE GENUINE CHINESE TEA PLANT.

GROWN IN THE OPEN GROUND, WITHIN THREE miles of Fayetteville, without any protection from cold or heat, rain or drought! The plants which produced these seed can be seen at Mr. James M Smith's residence near this place. The flavor of the Tea is equal to the best imported!

Plant until 1st April in rich or good land, three seeds in a hill, one inch deep, seven feet each way and keep clean during the whole year. For sale in Fayetteville by S J. HINSDALE, and in Raleigh by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

Feb 26-2t*

WANTED,

A WIFE BY A MAN OF GOOD STANDING AND well recommended. For further particulars address "KEY BOX," Company Shops, N. C.

Feb 25-4t

Office Southern Express Company,
RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 13th, 1864.

MUCH COMPLAINT BEING MADE OF THE DElays by this Company in forwarding merchandise, I am instructed to advertise that the Rules of the Company require that Government packages shall take precedence over all others, and next in order packages forwarded by friends or Associations to officers and soldiers in the field or hospitals. The observance of this rule, together with limited facilities for transportation, necessarily cause delay in the forwarding of packages for merchants and others.

A. P. C. BRYAN, Ag't.
Feb 16-1m

Office Southern Express Company,
AUGUSTA, GA., Feb. 10th, 1864.

LEGAL NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL CONcerned that persons who ship packages containing Spirits, Wines or Cordials, without informing our Agent of the contents, will not be entitled to nor will they receive the benefit of valuation.

Spirits, Wines or Cordials, will not be forwarded by this Company except under special contract.

JAS. SHUTER,
Sup't and Act'g Pres't.

A. P. C. BRYAN,
Agent, Raleigh, N. C.
Feb 16-1m

$400 REWARD

FOR THE ARREST AND DELIVERY IN JAIL SO I can get them of my 2 men. WASHINGTON ROLAND, black, 6 feet high, 23 years old, has very high peaks in his forehead, weighs about 160 pounds and has a very small foot, wears No. 8 shoes, had on when he left homespun pants, Confederate jacket and a Yankee overcoat, he had also a black cloth suit, was bought in Richmond last June and was raised in Wilmington, N. C.—EDWARD, mulatto, near 6 feet high, about 21 years old, bowleged, had on ordinary homespun and blue jacket.—Both wear caps. The above named boys left the subscriber on the 28th January, and were seen at Christiansville on the 29th and had an opportunity of crossing the Roanoke river, and are supposed to be making their way to Wilmington or the Yankees.

R. C. WATKINS,
Hallsboro' P. O., Chesterfield Co., Va.
Feb 16-[illegible]

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$3 00	One week	$18 00
Two days	6 00	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	9 00	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	12 00	One month	72 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $3 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $6,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chesnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis, of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus R Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Lieut Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Tidball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Chief Clerk.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P. Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton, Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J L Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beevers, Wm. C. Parker, M. C. Luter, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE—ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS AT RALEIGH

North Carolina Rail Road.

Mail train going East—arrives at 9:40 a m, leaves at 10:10 a m.

Going West—arrives at 12 night, leaves at 1 night.

Accommodation train going East—arrives at 11 night, leaves 12:5 night.

Going West—arrives at 12:30 p m, leaves 1:20 p m.

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

Mail train going North—leaves at 11 a m, arrives at 1 night.

Accommodation train going North—arrives at 12:45 a m, leaves 11:30 night.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JUST ARRIVED!!!

BLACK CLOTH, At C. M. FARRISS'.

OFFICERS CLOTH, and all kinds of Trimming, At C. M. FARRISS'.

NECKTIES, At C. M. FARRISS'.

FINE CASSIMERES, At C. M. FARRISS'.

GENTLEMEN'S HALF HOSE, At C. M. FARRISS'.

Officers of North-Carolina Troops who may not have an opportunity to call for their goods in person, can have their cloth drawn by C. M. Farriss, who will send an experienced hand to camp to take measures. If you want to get *fits* send your orders to C. M. Farriss.

WANTED.—Five or six experienced Journeymen Tailors. The very best prices paid.

C. M. FARRISS.
Feb 25-1m

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Feb. 22d, 1864.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTing of

Surgeon HENRY JOYNER,
Surgeon R. B. HAYWOOD,

will meet in the town of Roxboro', in Person county, on Wednesday, the 2d of March.

At Wentworth, in Rockingham county, on Saturday, the 5th.

At Greensboro', in Guilford, on Monday and Tuesday, the 7th and 8th.

At Ashboro', in Randolph county, on Thursday, the 10th.

At Lexington, in Davidson county, on Saturday, the 12th.

At Winston, in Forsyth county, on Monday, the 14th, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard Duty, on account of physical disability.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General.
Feb 23-td

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Feb. 22d 1864.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTING of

Surgeon HENRY CRUDUP,
Ass't Surgeon —— HARRIS,

will meet at Salisbury, in Rowan county, on Monday, March the 14th.

At Concord, in Cabarrus county, on Wednesday, the 16th

At Albemarle, in Stanly county, on Friday, the 18th.

At Troy, in Montgomery county, on Monday, the 21st.

At Charlotte, in Mecklenburg county, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 23d and 24th.

At Monroe, in Union county, on Saturday the 26th.

At Wadesboro', in Anson county, on Monday, the 28th.

At Rockingham, in Richmond county, on Wednesday, the 30th.

At Carthage, in Moore county, on Friday, the 1st of April, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard Duty, on account of physical disability.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General.
Feb 26-td

LEATHER TO EXCHANGE FOR HIDES.

I WILL GIVE LEATHER FOR GOOD DRY HIDES. Any person wishing to make the exchange can have the chance by calling on me at my Tannery or addressing me at Gibsonville, N. C.

D. P. FOUST.
Feb 15-2w.

TO RENT.

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles Southeast from Concord and [illegible] the N. C. Railroad, containing 8 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms [illegible] feet, a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out-buildings.

For further particulars apply to NATHAN BARRIER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Whiteville, N. C.
Feb 12-[illegible]

W. [illegible] RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE [illegible]

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, FEB. 27, 1864.

ADVANCE IN TERMS.

The rapid advance in labor and all articles that enter into the publishing business compels us to advance our terms for subscription and advertising. On and after the first day of March the price of the PROGRESS will be as follows:

Daily paper, six months	....	**$15.00**
" " **Three months**	....	**8.00**
" " **One month**	....	**3.00**

After the 1st of March single copies of the paper will be sold at the counter at 25 cents. The price to agents and news dealers as heretofore, $10 a hundred.

All advertisements will be charged $3 a square of eight lines or less, from this date.

All subscriptions made before the 1st of March will be taken at the present rates.

A WEEKLY PROGRESS.

In order to supply many persons in sections of the State where the mail facilities will not justify the taking of daily papers, we shall issue

A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE PROGRESS,

early in March, which will contain the latest news from the Army, with accounts and details of battles, &c., by telegraph, from our own Correspondents and from other sources.

THE WEEKLY PROGRESS will be published on a whole sheet and will contain a large amount of reading matter, and always have the latest TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

POST MASTERS and others are requested to act as Agents, and each Agent sending six or more subscribers, with the money for six months, will receive the Weekly paper six months gratis.

SUBSCRIPTIONS should be sent immediately, as the first number will be issued between the 10th and 20th of March. Subscriptions will not be taken for a longer period than six months; and in no case will the paper be sent until the money is received.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

WEEKLY PROGRESS—	Three Months,	$3 00
" "	Six Months,	5 00

Advertisements will be inserted in the Weekly at $2 a square for each insertion, ten lines minion type to count a square. Money must accompany all orders.

J. L. PENNINGTON.

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 25, 1864.

Our weekly exchanges will do us a favor by copying this prospectus once or twice or by calling attention thereto editorially.

* * *

Though a few more revolutions of the earth are to take place before the advent of Spring, and notwithstanding the fact that the trees are budding before their time, the campaign is open and the war blast is heard coming up from every direction; and we rejoice to be able to realize the fact that, so far, the fates seem to be on our side. The enemy, emboldened by our reverses last fall, have started a most gigantic campaign, with the vain hope, no doubt, of crushing us at every point. In Mississippi, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida and Virginia the enemy are in motion, and between now and the 1st of June some of the most desperate struggles of the war may be expected.

In Mississippi the advance of the enemy has not only been checked but we have achieved over them decided advantages, and we trust that Sherman's whole army may be destroyed before it can get out of the State. The Yankee mortars are pegging away at Fort Powell, near Mobile, but nobody's hurt. If we can defeat Sherman Mobile will be safe.

At Dalton both armies are in line of battle and heavy skirmishing occurred on the 25th. Intelligence of a general engagement may be looked for hourly, and from all we have heard of the condition and spirits of Gen. Johnston's army we may confidently expect a brilliant victory over Grant.

Gen. Finnegan has achieved a decided victory over the enemy in Florida, but we are yet without particulars of the fight.

Meade's army is also said to be preparing to move forward, but we have nothing to fear in that direction.

On all sides the enemy are either in motion or preparing to move, and early in March, should the weather continue good, we doubt not but the Spring campaign will be in full blast. Our armies have had several months to recuperate and prepare for the work before them, and from all quarters we hear the most cheering reports concerning the health, condition and spirits of our veteran troops.

Let every man at home do his whole duty—stand by the men in the field and see that they want for nothing, always remembering that their families must be provided for—and the Spring campaign may end in a blaze of glory and bring the war to an end. Every citizen, especially every producer, has a duty to perform to the army and the government equally as important as any that devolves upon our soldiers or Generals in the field, and we admonish them not to neglect it. Clothe and feed the troops and supply the wants of their families and the armies we have in the field will never allow us to be subjugated. But nothing is of as much importance to the government as the crop of the present year, and the absolute necessity for supplies should arouse every man to extraordinary exertions.

The Spring campaign may be said to be fully open, and thus far we have lost nothing but gained much, and a series of brilliant victories which we have good reasons to hope for will dispel the gloom which has for months rested on our people and infuse new life into everything throughout the Confederacy.

Judge Pearson's Decision.

The Salem *Press* of Thursday says "an important case was decide at Salisbury, on Monday, before Judge Pearson, upon a writ of *habeas corpus*, contesting the constitutionality of the act of Congress demanding service of principals who have furnished substitutes.

Judge Pearson has accordingly decided the recent act of Congress to conscribe persons who have furnished substitutes for the war, to be unconstitutional. He has, however, made an arrangement with Gov. Bragg, the Attorney for the Confederate States, as follows:

Bragg will take up the case of Walton, upon which the arguments were made, by *certiorori*, to the Supreme Court which meets in June. And the Judge, in every similar case before him, has recognised the party in the sum of $1000, to report himself to the Enrolling Officer of his County or District, within

[illegible] that Confederate money is [illegible] with some people, as [illegible] no reason [illegible] they [illegible] around the market and offer the most extravagant prices for provisions, simply to taunt their less fortunate neighbors whose income is small. Yesterday morning we learn $32 was paid for one turkey. Just think of it—thirty-two dollars for one gobler! How can a mechanic, whose pay is from $25 to $50 dollars a week buy a turkey at $32?—How can a day laborer, whose pay is only two or three dollars a day, feed himself and family, all at the present unheard of prices? All this panic about the currency is a humbug, for it is just as good now as it was before the currency bill was passed, and we hope better. Yet many of the shopkeepers and merchants, here and elsewhere, refuse all but the small bills—$5's and under. This is all wrong and very unpatriotic, and those who are guilty of thus lending their influence to break down the currency and to that extent weaken the government, ought to be ashamed of themselves. Why refuse Confederate money now more than before Congress met? The last dollar can be funded at the last day—why not then go on as before, and keep down panic?

Most mechanics and laborers receive their wages every Saturday, and with the money paid them they buy supplies for their families for the next week, but with the panic hanging over the community—the shopkeepers and others who have provisions to sell refusing to take the money—they will not be able to get supplies at all. Every man cannot get small bills, and because he cannot we suppose he is not to buy anything. What a state of affairs, and brought about by men who profess great devotion to the cause and affection for the Government.

We appeal to all business men to receive all kinds of Confederate money, and pay it out, until the 31st day of March, and then if there is too much on hand, fund it. A few persons who have bank notes, treasury notes and specie hoarded up may get along, but the large majority of us work for Confederate money only, and when it fails all fails, as far as those are concerned who have nothing else. If we profess to have confidence in the Government let us have confidence in its currency, and let us show this confidence to the world by our acts. In our opinion there is no excuse for the rapid advance in all articles of merchandize and provisions, and that the money panic is one grand humbug.

GEN. LEE ON THE OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.

HEADQ'S ARMY NORTHERN VA.,
February 7th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 15.

I. The attention of the army has already been called to the obligation of a proper observance of the Sabbath, but a sense of its importance, not only as a moral and religious duty, but as contributing to the personal health and well-being of the troops, induces the Commanding General to repeat the orders on that subject. He has learned with great pleasure that in many brigades convenient houses of worship have been erected, and earnestly desires that every facility consistent with the requirements of discipline shall be afforded the men to assemble themselves together for the purpose of devotion.

II. To this end he directs that none but duties strictly necessary shall be required to be performed on Sunday, and that all labor, both of men and animals which it is practicable to anticipate or postpone, or the immediate performance of which is not essential to the safety, health, or comfort of the army, shall be suspended on that day.

III. Commanding officers will require the usual inspections on Sunday to be held at such time as not to interfere with the attendance of the men on divine service at the customary hour in the morning.

They will also give their attention to the maintenance of order and quiet around the place of worship, and prohibit any thing that may tend to disturb or interrupt religious exercise.

R. E. LEE, General.

THE 35TH N. C. REGIMENT.

HEADQR'S 35TH REGIMENT N. C. TROOPS,
Febuary 18th, 1864.

Please be so kind as to publish the accompanying preamble and resolution, adopted by the non-commissioned officers and privates of the 35th regiment N. C. troops, on February 14th, 1864.

They were passed by each company separately, at their respective company parade grounds, and I feel confident that I state the truth when I say the unanimity with which they were adopted, has not been surpassed by any body of troops re-enlisting for the war. The resolution was not merely voted for "*viva voce*" or by "silent consent," but signed by every man.

WHEREAS, Our terms of enlistment in the army of the Confederate States is drawing to a close, and that independence which we volunteered to achieve has not been obtained, but our ruthless foe continues to seek our subjugation by waging a war upon us unparalleled in history for barbarity and cruelty, trying to despoil us of all that is near and dear to freemen, and did we fail to resist such an invasion of our soil, and abuse of our rights, we should be unworthy of the trust reposed in us; therefore,

Resolved, That we declare ourselves re-enlisted for the war, pledging our comrades in arms never to forsake them nor lay down our arms until the tide of invasion is rolled back from our land.

* * *

A BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.—I saw a mourner standing at even-tide near the grave of one dearest to him on earth. The memory of joys that were past crowding on his soul. "Ah is this," said he, "all that remains of one so loved and so lovely? I ask, but no one answers. Oh, my loved one will not hear! Oh, death! inexorable death! what hast thou done? Let me bow my sorrows in the slumbers of the grave."

While thus in agony the gentle form of Christianity came by. She bade him look upward and to the eye of faith the heavens were disclosed. He heard the song and transport of the great multitude which no man can number around the throne. There were the spirits of just men made perfect—the spirit of her he mourned. There happiness was pure, permanent and perfect. The mourner then wiped away the tears from his eyes, took courage and thanked God. "All the days of my appointed time," said he, "will I wait till my change come," and he returned to the duties of life no longer sorrowing as those who have no hope.

* * *

THE ROLL OF HONOR.—The Wadesborough *Argus* says:

It is pleasant, in the midst of so much selfishness and coldhearted indifference to the wants and actual necessities of the poor to record examples of noble disinterestedness like the following. [illegible]

A LONDON NIGHT—HOW THE LOWER CLASSES OF ENGLISH SOCIETY SUFFER.

The London *Times* has the following account of some night scenes in London, curiously illustrative of some of the statements made by Mr. Kay in his work on the "Social Condition of the English People."

A few evenings ago, a little before 8 o'clock, when the darkness was heavy and damp with that slow, incessant November rain, which seems to creep under any shelter and to spread its cold touch over every part of the body, any unwilling passenger who had to pass at the back of the national gallery would have noticed a close crowd of more than forty persons pressing one of the doors of St. Martin's work house. He would have found that they were waiting for the opening of the casual ward in the hope of obtaining a night's shelter and a little food.

If he went up to them he would have seen them huddled together for warmth. They would have taken little notice of him, except that a man on the outside of the circle might glance uneasily at him, and edge away as if he did not like to be seen; and, as if moved by a sense of suspicion, whisper to the stranger, "I never did this in my life before."

The work-house only admits, as a rule, twelve men and twelve women, and some of them must have the door shut against them. The door soon opens, and all their eyes fasten on a burley, well-dressed, well-combed, well-brushed official, the greatest possible contrast to the ring of paleness, squalor, and dirt outside. He is well accustomed to this sort of sight, and there is a quite business-like coolness about his manner in the strange contrast with the eager, imploring stare of the helpless faces below him. He surveys the group carefully, first to see if there are any who have been there before; for it will not do to allow the casual ward to become an ordinary refuge to any one. As he is sure to have to turn away some, he will admit those who have not been there before. It is too great a luxury to be enjoyed by any one two nights running.

At last he makes a sign, and one woman passed in, and another, and another, up to a dozen or so, and then a pale, weary-looking woman, with young features, but aged looking hair, is pushed on one side, not roughly, but irresistibly by his arm, and her head drops back and her eyes close despairingly as she falls away into the rain-fog. Then he looks around at the men and admits a few of them, pushing one or two of them back with a touch of roughness he hardly showed the women. "Don't tell me no lies," he says, sharply, to one who assures him "I wasn't here last night, sir," in a tone which seems to imply that he knows why he is rejected. Fewer of them are admitted than of the women, but there are still about a dozen and a half men and women outside.—"It is very wet, sir," says a pious woman's voice. "I know it is wet," he says, as though the circumstances were quite familiar to him, "but I haven't room for all of you." After a word with the authorities behind he admits one or two more, and the door shuts quietly, but inevitably; and it is no good for those who remain to look up at the light above the door and hope for warmth within, and they turn their faces away to the night.

They do not grumble; the mass of them hardly make one murmur; they know their fate, and it is inevitable, and they submit in passive despair. Only one Irish woman begins to raise a wail of complaint, and seems, alone of them all, inclined to relieve herself by hard words against the work house authorities. They break the circle and begin to shrink away, but, as the Irish woman turns and sees a gentleman waiting behind, she raises her voice to a louder and directer tone of complaint; and then the others, who seemed to want even spirit enough to beg, follow her loud and less sensitive example, and gather in a double and less puzzled circle around the stranger; and then when he can get the Irish woman to be quiet he may hear, in dull, impassive tones, where the helpless creatures come from and what they have been doing. I is always the same story: "No work for three months." "It has been a dull time for trade." Some "have had no work since summer."

Another "hopes for work in February." One woman, a single woman, has only "had a few weeks' work all the spring and summer." She has no home and no friends in London, and she answers all questions with a sort of numbered apathy, which is almost more painful to listen to than sharp suffering. If they are asked what they will do, they shrug themselves and say they must sleep on the stones; they can get a lodging in St. Giles for three pence. That half hopeless hint is the only approach they make to beg. It is night, and a man must have a hard heart to have witnessed and questioned their misery and not give them enough to get a lodging all around; and then, with the strange confidence of fellow despair, those who have the money, will be trusted to go and get lodings, and the remainder will linger until they are stretched under the cold shelter of a door in the wall of the work-house.

We believe a similar scene, sometimes worse than this, is to be witnessed nearly every night at the door of St. Martin's work-house. At almost any hour of the night men and women may be seen huddled all together on the steps of the National gallery or the doorsteps of the house—the men often with no coat, a torn and filthy shirt, and useless shoes, and the women in ragged, wet and filthy dresses, which hang about them in still more desolate ruin than even the broken down appearance of the men.

Or, more pitable still, one may come upon an undistinguishable lump of rags, and on bending down to examine it, finds it to be a girl bent up with her head between her knees, shrinking from the weather in the bare recess of a door step, and asleep; and it seems more charitable to leave her to forget her misery for an hour or two than to give her something, and wake her again to desolation.

ARRIVAL OF REBEL PRISONERS AT POINT LOOKOUT—ATTEMPS TO ESCAPE.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, writing from Point Lookout, Maryland, the 16th, says:

To-day we have to report the arrival of four hundred Rebel officers from Johnston's Island, and if their looks do not deceive them, they fared well in their last abode. They are a fine looking set of men. Among the officers is the celebrated guerrilla chieftain, Brigadier General Jeff. Thompson. The son of John C. Breckinridge is another noted prisoner, not on account of his own fame, so much as in being the son of the Great Leader in Secession. He is a Colonel of a Confederate regiment. The officers are now quartered in the Hammond General Hospital under a close guard, and will be kept there until the camp that is intended for them is finished. It is now almost completed. This camp is situated between the old one and the Point, and is laid out with wide streets, which are being finely gravelled and drained. The officers get the Sibley tents, and they are furnished with a floor, and a stove to keep them warm. I wish I could say that our officers in the South were furnished as well, as reports from those who have escaped from Richmond seem to confirm the rumor that they have cold and gloomy habitations, with scarcely the necessaries of life.

On last Sunday the camp was all astir, as orders had come from headquarters that the men should get ready and pack all the things they wanted ready for a march—where, no one could tell. Rumors of all kinds spread about the camp as to an exchange. This report appeared to the prisoners, as they supposed, a reality [illegible] presented a funny sight. There were men with boxes, trunks, knapsacks, blankets; others with clothing of all kinds and description—each one bent on taking all he could. In fact, there seemed to be general joy among the rebels, and sorrow among those that wished to leave the Confederacy. When the lines were formed, the men were marched into the new camp designed for the officers. All the sick in tents (and there were few) were ordered to the hospital grounds. This was no sooner completed than a detachment of the 5th New Hampshire Volunteers marched in with flying colors; then commenced a search for arms.—Everything was carried out of the tents and deposited in the middle of the streets—blankets, shoes, clothing, picks, knives, spades, shovels, chairs, tables, by the thousand, soon filled the streets from one end to the other. A person could almost walk from one end of a division to the other over this mass of articles accumulated here since the camp was formed. Almost every tent seemed supplied with tools. In some of the tents and box-houses there were as many as ten to twelve blankets, and in some of them there were found none. In those houses where the blankets were found the rebels were rich, and thus able to buy of the poor. Among the items found were two boats, almost ready to sail, with oars and sails complete, and on board of one was found an ample supply of provisions to carry them to Dixie, with cooking utensils, together with a nicely constructed keg to carry a full supply of fresh water. The boats were about eight feet long, and constructed of pine boards—and were capable of transporting five or six persons over the river."

THE TREATMENT OF THE NEGRO BY THE ENEMY.

It was officially stated in the last Congress, that in all the localities of the Confederacy where the enemy had obtained a foothold, the negroes had been reduced by mortality during the war to not more than one half their previous number.

This remark has recently obtained not only some striking illustrations, but an official addition to it of the most melancholy interest. The Governor of Louisiana, in his official message, has recently published to the world the appalling fact, that more negroes have perished in Louisiana from the cruelty and brutality of the public enemy than the combined number of white men, in both armies, from the casualties of war. In illustration he states that when our forces surprised and captured Berwick's bay, last summer, they found about two thousand negroes there in a state of the most utter destitution—many of them so emaciated and sick that they died before the tender humanity of the Confederates could be applied to their rescue from death.

The faith of these poor wretches is to be attributed to sheer inhumanity. The Yankees had abundant supplies of food, medicines and clothing at hand, but they did not apply them to the comfort of the negro, who, once entitled to the farce of "freedom," was of no more consequence to them than any other beast with a certain amount of useful labour in his anatomy.

The immoral practice of the enemy in the parts of the Confederacy he has invaded is to separate the families of the blacks without notice. Governor Moore officially testifies to this practice in Louisiana. The men are driven off like so many cattle to a Yankee camp, and are enlisted in the Yankee army. The women and children are likewise driven off in droves, and put upon what are called "government plantations"—that is, plantations from which the lawful owners have been forced to fly, and which the Yankees in Louisiana are cultivating.

The Yankees have fairly unmasked, to the world their ferocious insincerity on the subject of slavery. Intelligent persons in Europe do not now fail to perceive it; and one of the benefits of this war is that it is developing a statistical and moral defence of our peculiar institution, which sentimentalism will assail in vain, and which the most adventurous misrepretentation can never surmount.—*Examiner.*

* * *

THE ATTACK ON WHITMARSH.—The demonstration against Whitmarsh Island yesterday was on a far grander scale than the first accounts led us to suppose, though the results, through the timidity of the enemy or some other unknown cause, were but trifling.

The expedition was composed of four regiments and part of a fifth. It sailed from Hilton Head soon after dark Sunday evening, under the command of Col. Howell, of Pennsylvania, now acting Brigadier. About three hundred of the party were despatched in launches, from near Fort Pulaski, and landed on Whitmarsh, not far from Oatland Bridge, about daylight. The remainder, or four regiments, landed about a mile further east, on the plantation of Colonel Gibson.

The object seems to have been to capture our forces on the island, and to this end the first named party sent forward a detachment of twenty men, under Lt. John E. Michelor, commanding Co. C, 85th Pennsylvania Regt., to take possession of the bridge leading from Oatland to Whitmarsh. They had not proceeded far before they came in sight of a small earthwork armed with two brass pieces. This the Lieutenant was ordered to charge, with a promise that he should be supported by the entire force. He pressed forward to within seventy-five yards of the battery, but the fire was so hot, and seeing no support coming up, he ordered his squad to retire one by one, as fast as they could. He remained to bring up the rear, but too late, as some of our men pressing forward, he, together with one of his men, Private Eli Shallenberger, fell into our hands. The rest of the party escaped and made tracks for their boats.—Michelor displayed great daring and gallantry, but his crowd were too cowardly to back him up in the undertaking.

The main body of four regiments soon after landing, deployed skirmishers, and, it is said, captured four or five of our pickets, who made a vigorous resistance. They lost one man in return—Corporal J. C. Bailey, of company K, 85th Pennsylvania. From some cause, this body did not advance far into the island, probably on account of the failure of the attempt to carry the bridge, the understanding being that, while that was held by the detachment of three hundred, the main body would traverse the island and, in Yankee phrase, "gobble up" everybody on it.

The whole affair was a very discreditable one to the enemy, and shows that we have nothing to fear when pitted against such metal at almost any odds.

Lieutenant Richardson, who commanded the section of artillery, lost one man killed; he was shot through the mouth and died soon thereafter, though we have failed to ascertain his name. He also lost one of his horses. It is not known whether any of the Yankees were killed and wounded, but a considerable force was sent over under Colonel Pritchard about noon, and at last accounts the enemy were being pressed very hard, and embarking with their boats.

The three Yankee prisoners were brought to the city in the afternoon, and will be sent forward.

We learn from the prisoners that the force at Hilton Head numbers at this time about ten thousand, several regiments there [illegible] having [illegible] largely recruited. The Yankees made great preparations and talked largely of their Florida expedition, which was to astonish the world. The prisoners manifested very little concern when informed that it had come to a bloody and disgraceful end.—*Savannah Republican.*

* * *

[illegible] formerly United States Senator from [illegible] candidate for the Vice Presidency in 18[illegible]

THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

An important debate took place in the Fren Senate on the 11th of January. Among the oppo tion members who took part in it was M. Thier During his remarks he referred to the liberty of press, thus. He remarked

That thirty-four years had elapsed since he first o cupied a seat in the Chamber, and during that he had witnessed various political changes and agi tions. When the republic was proclaimed he accep ed it, although it was not the government of his cedents. When France returned to the monarchi principle he submitted again, out of respect to principle of national sovereignty, but remained private life until the decrees of November, 1861 1862, were promulgated. The Emperor reope the political field by conceding the right to the Cham ber to discuss an address, and granting the power vote a budget by sections. These decrees were pledge of others yet to be made, and for one, he thank ed the Emperor for them. * * Five thing were indispensible to constitute what he would the necessary measures of liberty. One of these lib erties is the Liberty of the Press.

Gentlemen, if any man in France has suffered inconvenience of that liberty it is I. An illustrio statesman with whom I for a long time discussed and transacted the affairs of the country, M. Guizot, felt them as much as myself; but I am sure he would confirm me when I say that the liberty of the press is necessary. I can understand, without approving, the principle of witholding such liberty. More than twenty years ago, when I turned my eyes to Austria, I saw a brave and well disposed population, content to prosecute commerce and agriculture, and to leave the task of governing entirely in the hands of others.—The old King made himself popular by walking about in shabby clothes without any aid-de-camp and talking to every one he met, and in that way obtained a knowledge of the true state of his affairs.

Such was Austrian liberty twenty-five years ago but I ask if there is at the present day any people earth who would be content with it? Speaking day on this subject with the late Prince de Metter ich, I told him that populations in general prefer embroiling their own affairs to leaving them to care of others, and I added that they were in right, for it was only by repeated trials that could learn to transact them properly. But is it sible to refuse to a people a knowledge of their affairs? In this hall we are allowed full liberty speech; we may, if we please, blame in the sever manner the acts of the government; but the journ which reproduce our speeches are not allowed to a word of their own. Is there not here a great consistency? it is as if a man should first tell a to ten persons, to an eleventh, with a recommenda not to divulge it. By that system, gentlemen natural order of things is distorted and the spring government warped. In a State which has completely educated, the press, fortunately, does form public opinion; it is only the cause of pub opinion existing. When the press exaggerates, people draw in the rein, and the exaggeration it insures modification. The general opinion, which only a preliminary notice, is collected together by tional representation and carried to the foot of throne. It is indeed true that all this can only place in a country whose education is complete; it implies that our own education should at length commenced.

France cannot remain forever in a perpetual infancy. We are told that the government is exceedingly strong. That I believe; I think its material force strong enough to delay the attack of any party. Then why not profit by present circumstances? When will the political education of the country be taken in hand? The press being free in the rest of Europe, do you mean that France is to be the only nation remainin in leading strings? But we are told that this educ tion is already commenced, and the minister of sta a few days ago, that two only out of fifteen or eig teen Parisian Journals supported the government what is the condition of the whole of them? are subject to receiving warnings, and if warnings not suffice they may be suspended or suppressed. press having the charge of criticising the governm is it right that the government should have the ch of declaring what amount of criticism it will tolera Is that the way to commence the education of country? I am told also of the license of the pre But have you yourselves suppressed that license? Have you not rather made a deposit of it in the han of the government to be used against any citizen might displease it?

GENERAL BRAXTON BRAGG.

The *Enquirer*, speakng of the assignment of Ge Bragg to duty in the War Office, says:

"Gen. Bragg has been assigned to duty in Ri mond as consulting and advisory General. We gard the appointment as one very proper, and I belie that it will conduce to the advancement and pro tion of the cause. Gen. Bragg has unquestiona abilities, which eminently fit him for such a respo sible position. The country will be pleased to his experience and information made use of by President. His patriotism and zeal for the public vice are fully recognized and appreciated by his co trymen. The duties of the Commander-in-Chief, wh under the Constitution, can be no other than President, are most arduous, and require much and assistance, as well as ability and experience.—Gen. Bragg has acquired, by long service, that pra tical experience necessary to the position to which is assigned, by the General Order published in to-day *Enquirer*.

An erroneous impression obtains as to the natur of this appointment of Gen. Bragg. He is not an cannot be Commander-in-Chief. The Constitution the Confederate States makes the President the Com mander-in-Chief. Gen. Bragg is detailed for duty Richmond "*under*" the President. He does not ran Gen. Lee, nor Gen. Johnston. He cannot comman or direct them, except "by command of the Pre dent." His appointment has been made with knowledge and approval of Gens. Cooper, Lee, Joh ston and Beauregard, all his superiors in rank, knowing and appreciating the usefulness and abili of Gen. Bragg, concur in his appointment by President."

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HANDSOME PRESENT.—Capt. L. G. Contri, of Ge Morgan's staff, has been presented with a magnific war horse, valued at $6,000, by the citizens of Sh nandoah and Frederick counties. Capt. Contri for a time a scout in this part of Virginia, and l successful attack upon [illegible] of Yankees at Fish Hill, last spring. [illegible] present is made him in knowledge[illegible] services he has [illegible]

* * *

[illegible] lectured in Charl[illegible] last night. [illegible] suppose [illegible] will be given [illegible] this city in a f days.

* * *

Col. [illegible] Alexander is announced as a candida to represent Mecklenburg county in the next Leg lature.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUND,

[illegible] THE PROGRESS OFFICE, A LA [illegible] The owner can have it by paying fo